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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 64.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# THE WAR.

## THE OCCUPATION OF AMIENS.

Sharp Fighting in Front of the Army of the Loire.

Bismarck's Terms for an Armistice.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Conference Proposed by Bismarck.

Gortschakoff's Last Note in English Cabinet Council.

### ENGLAND.

**Another Success for the Prussians.**

LONDON, November 29.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Evreux, dated yesterday: The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the Valley of the Eure in great force this evening. They were driven toward the village of Villars by the Francs Mondes, who landed in force when reinforcements came up for the enemy. Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens. There was some severe fighting yesterday in front of the army of the Loire, the following being between Villiers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said the French were generally successful, having captured from the enemy one cannon.

Jousse has been appointed to the command of the army lately under Keratry.

**Movements of the Army of the Loire.**

LONDON, November 29.—A World's special to-day says: Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire, having repulsed during the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Glen and Montargis and then commenced a movement towards Pithiviers in effect a continuation with the advance of the right center of the army of the north, extending in front of Villiers. These movements were being made, detachments of the enemy were everywhere driven towards Beaune, midway between Montargis and Pithiviers. Here, it was expected, the enemy would be joined in force by the Army of the Meuse, which was reported to be in the rear of La Mans, where Keratry has a French force of twenty-seven thousand men.

**The Prussian Loan.**

BERLIN, November 29.—Of the new Prussian loan fifty million thalers will be issued in dollar and pound notes. Consortiums are made bids for 51,000,000 of the loan, and pending its concession the remainder will be offered at 95.

### SWITZERLAND.

**Swiss Neutrality.**

BERNE, November 29.—Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**England's Position.**

LONDON, November 22.—The *Times* says: Desiring peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guaranties and the repudiation altogether of its claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, a violation of which we cannot acquiesce in. The *Times* also gives a complimentary idea to a thunderer of constantinople, insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or a declaration of war.

**Russia to Withdraw Her Demand.**

NEW YORK, November 29.—A London dispatch says that it is officially stated in the Telegraph that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to a decision of conference.

**Early Action Demanded.**

VIENNA, November 29.—It is reported here that the recent declarations from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European powers for early action.

**The Neutralization of Dunkirk Asked.**

BRUSSELS, November 23.—Belgium asks for the neutralization of Dunkirk. It is said that the Empress of the French has been in this city since Monday.

**Prussia's Proposition for a Conference to the Austrian Cabinet.**

LONDON, November 29.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs this afternoon that the proposal of Prussia for a conference on the Black Sea question was submitted to the Austrian Cabinet and accepted in principle, but final agreement was made dependant on certain preliminaries.

Prussia's action, as much suspected at first, promises to be the key to the situation. There is scarcely any doubt at the Foreign Office that a conference will assemble. The English Government is of opinion that the proposal is exceedingly useful. Prussia heard with regret of the surrender of the Russian circular, and the concurs in the English view, that if the Powers enter into a conference its action must be unfettered. It is satisfied that, the conference held, will meet in London. It will serve to prevent, if not unforeseen obstacle prevents. There is no doubt of Russia's assent to the principle of a conference, and the question of withdrawing Gortschakoff's note, will probably be avoided or evaded, rather than forced. England is disposed to be conciliatory in the matter, and will not insist upon formally withdrawing the note. It will suffice if Russia will speedily constrain them to complete the dismantling of Paris, to arm when so many strong places were made defensless, France will be encouraged to expect that she was innocuous for a decade, even should she turn to adding to her military resources. But the fall of the capital will be circumvented. The Provisional Government must bear the odium of failure. Should the civil war of rebellion

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

It is a significant fact that GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Miss KATE FIELD both lectured in Boston, on *Sunday* evening last, on "CHARLES DICKENS"—the former in the Boston Theater, and the latter in the Globe Theater—tickets of admission having been sold in the ordinary business way.

THE stories of how Democrats and Free Traders will combine to control the organization and action of Congress against the interests of home industry, are increasing in number, and doubtless have some foundation, at least in the hopes of the Democrats. But it will not be surprising if the test shall prove that these calculations have been quite astray, because many of those assumed to be Revenue Reformers will refuse to help this scheme. The out and out Free Traders are moving, however, and have already established their paid advocate, General BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, in Washington to organize their war on Protection. They will first attack the coal and iron interests, and will strive to knock the duty on coal down to twenty-five cents, on pig iron down to three dollars per ton, and on railroad iron to eight dollars. It will take only a few votes to do this, but that will be enough to throw thousands of laborers out of employment.

AMONG the noteworthy indications of progress the convention of colored men, called to meet in Washington on the 8th of January, is not the least gratifying. In order to perceive its importance we need not know more concerning it than the mere fact that its object is to form a national labor union. Partly as the result of slavery and partly as the result of prejudices for which the "peculiar institution" was also in good measure responsible, the relations of the free black men to the industry of the country have hitherto been so unsatisfactory as to render improvement, or even common prosperity among them impossible. The trite phrase, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as a description of their occupations, hardly does justice to the degradation of their position in the free communities of the North. The improvement of their condition evidently rests with and depends upon themselves. Slavery abolished, the surrender of long standing prejudices and antipathies has been so rapid that no intelligent observer any longer doubts the complete triumph of reason and right. While the races will undoubtedly remain distinct, neither will long have to complain that it is wronged by the other, that anything is withheld which justice requires to be granted. Even in the South, the degree in which the power of mere right in reconciling various interests and promoting the general advantage is already recognized, is a matter of wonder to visitors and others. "We never knew, at least we never believed, how human our negroes were," the recent confession of an old slaveholder, expresses a feeling now very prevalent in the latitudes where black men and women were dealt with as chattels.

One important object of the convention to which we have referred is, of course, to secure to the lately enfranchised race the profits and respectability of connection with the mechanical trades and higher occupations. It is right that they should aspire to become something more than barbers, waiters and wood-cutters. An organization of the kind to be formed is needed as perhaps the best means of overcoming the difficulties with which they have to contend.

### THE PARTY OF PERFORMANCES.

On the 4th of March next, the Republican party will have been in power ten consecutive years, representing the most remarkable, eventful and transformatory decade of our national existence. No other political organization of this country has ever for so long a period held the reins of government, or so fully and securely maintained its possession of the confidence, affections and support of the people. This is mainly due to the fact that it is and has been not merely a party of promises, but pre-eminently and emphatically a party of performances—not a party intent principally upon securing the honors and emoluments of office, and imbued with "the cohesive power of the public plunder," but a party actuated by the highest and noblest motives and aspirations, and zealous for the realization in practice of great and beneficent principles. That perceptive instinct which so distinguishes the masses, and which is so unerring when fairly aroused, penetrating all disguises and detecting the hollowness of all mere professions, was not slow to understand and appreciate the earnestness manifested by the new organization in all it proposed or did. The very large vote which it received in the Presidential election of 1856, both signalized the deep root Republican doctrines had taken in the popular mind, and foreshadowed their ultimate triumph, for its ranks were recruited from the thinking, self-reliant, fearless, influential, progressive classes of society—men whose convictions found expression in their ballots, and whose hearts found expression in their convictions.

Entering, in 1861, upon the first stage of its successful career, the first principle of its duty was to preserve the integrity of the Union. The secession leaders had set up two pretenses that had baffled the logic and demoralized the resolution of the Democracy in power—first, that the people owe paramount allegiance to the State of which they are citizens, and only subordinate allegiance to the United States; second, that the General Government possesses no constitutional authority to coerce any withdrawing State into obedience to the supreme law. These gordian knots of scholastic ingenuity and Southern sectionalism the Republican party promptly severed with the sword; rescued the national life from attempted assassination; frustrated at every point the treasonable purposes of the slave-holding oligarchy; forever settled political issues that had distracted and endangered the country for thirty years; and restored the ties of obligation and the duty of fidelity which temporarily had been broken.

The second accomplishment of the Republican party was the destruction of slavery. Amid such a clash of opposing forces, its downfall was inevitable. Once arrayed against each other in a mortal struggle, there could be no possible compromise between the party of freedom and the party of oppression. The former maintained that all men should be made equal before the law, as they are in the sight of their common Creator; demanded the diffusion of knowledge, because it is the only safeguard of republican institutions; advocated the protection which draws grains from our native fields, lumber from our native forests, iron and coal from our native mines, and ingenuity, skill and labor from the free minds and willing hands of our own people; and desired to cover the country with railroads and canals, to promote the happiness of the toiling masses, and bind them together in the indissoluble bonds of interest and affection. The latter upheld an aristocracy founded on the humiliation of labor; cherished ignorance as the only means of perpetuating chattelism; favored the pernicious policy which impoverishes the soil in producing raw materials for export to commercial nations abroad; and left mountain, ravine and water-course shoal, to present all their natural obstacles to internal trade and free locomotion, because railroads, canals and rivers were highways for the escape of bondsmen. These inclinations, faculties and barriers which the party of oppression erected athwart the pathway of human progress, were swept out of existence by the party of freedom—the party of justice—the Republican party. In their stead was established in practice the beneficent doctrine that every man permanently residing in a community is a member of the State, obliged to submit to its rule, and therefore entitled equally with every other man to participate in its government. Reconstruction, then, now about completed, represents and embodies the interests of political equality, of national unity, of free institutions, of development of our domestic resources, of the rights of labor, of popular education, and of moderation and peace. In consequence, the country occupies higher levels of civilization than it did ten years ago. This fruition any party might point to with glowing satisfaction and honest pride as one of its noblest and most fruitful achievements.

Another signal performance of the Republican party is its tariff legislation, which although less conspicuous in its working and influences, probably accomplished as much toward bringing the war to a successful termination as councils in the Cabinet or armies in the field. Dependence, in such a mortal emergency, upon foreign markets, could not have failed to operate disastrously upon our cause, and might have have proved fatal to it. Among governments across the Atlantic we had few friends, and many that were always secretly and sometimes almost openly hostile; and it would have been an act of the supremest folly to have left our commerce, external and internal, to the mercy of our enemies. With periscopic wisdom a Republican Congress comprehended the necessities of the situation, and with commendable promptness enacted that code of beneficent regulations which free traders delight to stigmatize as a "bill of abominations"—the MORRILL tariff. To suit existing circumstances, or to provide for approaching contingencies, its details have undergone revision and modification on several occasions, yet its principle has remained upon the national statute-book untouched. That its general features and unmistakable policy have been popular with the voting masses, is made certain by their numerous testifications of confidence, proofs of satisfaction, and marks of approval, exhibited in the most solemn and deliberate way practicable for American freemen to express their preferences and convictions—through the ballot-box, in a long-continued series of sterling majorities. Indeed, the Republican preponderance in both branches of Congress has been so largely and so uninterruptedly maintained that some good citizens have been inclined to regard it as cause for regret rather than gratulation, as likely to stand in the way of that circumspection and hesitating prudence which a party is apt to display in the presence of a strong opposition. But the naked fact of widespread, unstinted, repeated indorsement at the polls is beyond cavil or dispute.

Another wise and well approved accomplishment is the institution of the National Bank system. Who does not remember the inconveniencies, vexations, drawbacks, injuries and positive losses incident to the old system under authority of State laws. Heterogeneousness and discord were as marked characteristics of that as homogeneousness and concord are of this. Paper money of Texas would not pass at par in Maine; paper money of Maine would not pass at par in Texas. It was pretty much so all over the Union. Bank note reporters and counterfeit detectors were to be found, in those days, in the counting-room of every man doing a considerable business. It was the epoch of "Wild Cat," "Red Dog" and other like varieties of shinplaster trash. If a bank failed—no unusual occurrence—the bill-holder, particularly the laborer and the poorer classes, were invariably the sufferers. Spurious notes, of all denominations, swarmed throughout the land, imposing upon the unwary, baffling the watchfulness of the inexperienced, and sometimes deceiving even the expert. No dealer could feel sure, from day to day, that his till contained all bankable money, or that the bill he received at par in the morning would not be at a discount before night. All this is changed. Currency has the same standard of value in Oregon as in New York, in Florida as in Maine. Counterfeit detectors are no longer of use and have disappeared. No bill-holder fears he may lose by the failure of any bank. Indeed, for the first time in our financial history, the notes of a broken bank have commanded a premium as being auxiliary in the hands of other institutions to the securing of additional circulation. All the evils of the old system have vanished. A more complete, satisfactory, safe and advantageous scheme of banking was never devised in this country. It is a feather in the cap of the Republican party, of which it may justly be proud.

Another grand achievement of its wise forecast and enterprising spirit is our great trans-continental thoroughfare, binding together two extremes of the Union by indissoluble ties of reciprocal interests. Arising, in time of war, out of the needs of our military surroundings, it is invaluable as a means of speedily transporting troops to our Pacific shore, yet is no less important as a dispenser of commercial blessings. It is the forerunner of an uninterrupted tier of States, extending from the Mississippi river to California. Already is the wilderness that intervenes beginning to be dotted with towns, villages, settlements and farms. Mineral treasures that have for centuries laid undiscovered in those far regions are coming to light and development. The schoolmaster is abroad where lately buffaloes herded or savages scalped their victims. A journey that not long ago required months now occupies days. Civilization rejoices and claps her hands on plains and in forests where the Indians have hardly ceased to hold their war-dances. Material, intellectual and moral advancement is making such rapid strides amid those distant scenes, that even imagination may not fear to exaggerate the picture of vanquished nature, transformed landscape, teeming population and mighty prosperity that will exist there not many years hence. All these, too, are possibilities arising from Republican policy reduced to practice.

While there are many other accomplishments to enumerate, we shall instance but one more—our comprehensive financial system, the creation of Republicanism and the outgrowth of Republican statesmanship. It is a monument of persevering investigation, patient labor, fiscal skill and patriotic endeavor, unsurpassed in grandeur by that of any other country, no matter how many years may have been expended in its creation. It opened a way to remove the embarrassments connected with the currency, the distrust of the markets, the oppression and suffering caused by high prices. It has banished the fear of possible repudiation. It has strengthened our credit at home and abroad. It has given us economy in the machinery of collecting the taxes, faithfulness in revenue officers, frugality in expenditures and retrenchment in appropriations. Under its auspices, fraud has been ferreted out, peculation hunted down, embezzlement brought to justice, and defalcation forced to disgorge. We present the spectacle, not before seen in modern times, of a nation rapidly paying off a stupendous debt, and putting it in course of speedy extinguishment. Our taxes have recently been diminished some $80,000,000 annually. Our public securities have been appreciated to above par, even calling coin par. The gold premium has dropped from an average of 40 to an average of 12. The purchasing power of every paper dollar has been increased from 71.4 cents to 89.3 measured in specie. Interchangable values cannot be very far off.

Such is the partial record of only ten years past. From beginning to end, it is the work of the Republican party. What other party would have accomplished so much within the same period, under the same circumstances? What other party could have done better? What other party was imbued with and vitalized by the principles and zeal indispensable to the achievement of such objects? Where would the country be to-day if the Democracy had had possession of the Government during all these years? What would be the status of the seceding States? How many men would be owning property in human flesh? What number of slave-pens, auction-blocks and whipping-posts would there be in the South? Where would be the common schools now in existence there, or the out-spoken newspapers, or the freedom of thought and speech, or the spirit of free inquiry, or the growth of manufacturing industry, or the emancipation of labor from the thraldom of prejudice? After all the blood spilled, the treasure spent, and the efforts expended by the Republican party in achieving the ends enjoyed by all, what pledges would or could the Democracy give, if placed in power to-morrow, that they would not merely preserve these results intact, but would make them stronger, more symmetrical and more lasting? Judging that organization by its platforms, professions and history, we should as soon expect it voluntarily to do such things, as to expect by planting brickbats to grow oranges, or by sowing sawdust to reap wheat. The people cannot afford to substitute the party of promises for the party of performances, the party of negatives for the party of affirmatives. They know full well that although certain principles are embodied in constitutions and laws, the Democracy, on obtaining authority, would forthwith proceed to undo all that had been done. It becomes necessary, then, to keep the Republican party in possession of the Government, if for no other reason than to prevent the reversal of what the voting masses have indorsed again and again, and stand ready to reindorse as often.

But it has another mission besides that of conservation. Its financial work, though already so rich in results, is little more than begun. It has yet to fund a great part of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. The problem of resuming specie payments is getting to be a practical and practicable question. More burdens are to be lifted off the shoulders of the people. The Alabama claims are not settled. These are matters which only the Republican party can be trusted to handle, and which forbid Democratic succession to power with patriotic earnestness and with indignant emphasis.

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ON the 23d of November a convention met in Indianapolis to consider the subject of immigration. It was called to order by Governor MERRILL, of Iowa, and was finally organized with Governor BAKER as President. Many States were represented, some of the Southern included. In the course of the debate on the first day, prominent members made no secret of their belief that immigrants need less care from others than they receive, while Governor HARVEY, of Kansas, was of the opinion that the immigrant should be protected until he reached the place of his destination. This is certainly the correct view of the subject. Not many years ago, as some readers remember, the benevolent public were not a little grieved by well attested statements concerning the evils and wrongs suffered by German and Irish strangers in their attempts to find a settlement in this country. Hordes of scoundrels took advantage of their ignorance or inexperience, first to rob them of their money, and then, by misdirection, to place them in circumstances by which complaints were made useless or impossible. This state of things was corrected by the introduction of the system now in operation. It seems, however, that the present arrangements in New York for the accommodation and protection of the new-comers do not give universal satisfaction. Fault is found with the transportation companies that they do not convey the immigrant to his place by the cheapest and most direct way, and the Castle Garden Commissioners are blamed because they do not afford emigration agents from the Western States sufficiently easy access to those to whom they wish to recommend a particular locality where to settle. In the Convention it was alleged that an agent from Nebraska, though recommended by the Mayor of New York, has been refused admission to Castle Garden, while landsharks and scoundrels were allowed free entrance. We must add that the Commissioners were represented in the Convention by an able gentleman who denied or explained each of the injurious charges laid in against them. He was also eloquent in commendation of the satisfactory manner in which the Commissioners perform their duties. The need of another port of entry was strongly urged by a delegate, and by another the propriety and legality of the tax per head at present imposed upon immigrants were decidedly questioned. From the tone and tenor of the speeches it was very apparent that the great object of the Convention was to promote immigration by the adoption of appropriate measures and by the removal of obstructions. In the South, and in the new States and Territories of the West, a larger population is deeply felt to be the urgent want of the time, and leading men are impatient under the partial arrest of the popular tide caused by the war.

But patience may reasonably find comfort and support in the prospect of an increased inflow on the conclusion of peace. At least, the tide is not likely to be less than of old.

### STATE NEWS.

The Jersey Shore *Vidette* says: It is reported that the Jersey Shore National Bank will shortly wind up its business in this place, and be removed to Williamsport, the charter having been purchased by G. L. Sanderson & Co.

Jacob Bay, who was stabbed in a rum shop at Williamsport on the 16th instant, died on the 23d.

Henry Fryburger, of McVeytown, Mifflin county, walked into the canal one day recently, while drunk, and was drowned.

A colored Y. M. C. A. has been organized in Scranton.

Josiah Hagerman, of Upper Bethel township, Northampton county, was killed at Easton, a few days since. He fell from a wall to the railroad track, a distance of eighty feet, and was run over by a number of coal cars.

In Chester county, the other day, a crazy woman swallowed a silver teaspoon with which medicine was being administered, receiving thereby a severely lacerated throat.

Philadelphia has an area of 129½ square miles, or 82,700 acres. Its length is twenty-three miles, and average width five and a half miles.

J. Latta Crowl, of East Nottingham, Chester county, a highly respectable gentleman, was killed, one day last week, by the kick of a sick horse he was administering to at the time.

The city of Philadelphia owns forty-three tracts of land of the Girard estate, containing 18,8.7 acres, of which 10,000 acres produce coal.

The Sharon *Herald* says: The Allen blast furnace at Sharpsville made the extraordinary yield last week of 235 tons of No. 1 metal, considering the furnace is of but eleven feet bosh. This furnace has been under the successful management of Mr. J. J. Hoffus since it was built, about two years since, and is considered one of the best paying furnaces in the Shenango Valley.

The Historical Society of Philadelphia have called upon David Paul Brown to prove before them once more that Shakespeare wrote the plays and poems ascribed to him.

From the report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, we get the following facts relating to the improvement of the harbor at Erie: During the year nearly 90,000 cubic yards of sand have been removed from the channel over the inner bar, which is now two hundred feet wide and fourteen feet wide at low water. Both piers have been rebuilt for a distance of seventy and forty feet respectively, where they had fallen to decay. A survey of the peninsula near the head of the bay has also been made with a view of ascertaining whether the shore lines are changing. The result of this survey will be made the subject of a future communication. The appropriation of July 11, 1870, will be applied to rebuilding of the north pier to the breakwater connecting the south pier with the south shore, and the removal of the projecting portion of the south bank at the pier head.

The Messrs. Samuel & James Welsh, Philadelphia sugar merchants, have just purchased two large plantations and a large number of negroes near Demerara, Cuba, that are heavily indebted to them. The price was something near $700,000.

Howard Briner, a young man between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was accidentally shot and killed on Thursday morning, near Mount Penn Furnace, Berks county, while gunning. He was with two companions, and the party were sitting on a fence, when Briner's gun was accidentally discharged by a dog creeping between the lower rails, coming in contact with the trigger.

The daughter of a gentleman in Tidioute, sixteen years of age, disappeared from his home very many days ago, and no trace of her could be discovered, until on Friday he received word that she was in the house of a notorious prostitute at Oil City. Her father immediately visited the place, and endeavored to persuade her to return home, but unavailingly, and finally resorted to threats, which finally prevailed. She is described as very beautiful.

The *Press* says: A movement on foot to place the statues of the late Matthias W. Baldwin and Samuel V. Merrick in the Park, should receive the sympathy and co-operation of our citizens. For a place of public resort so peculiarly and intimately Philadelphian as our great Park, no fitter adornment could be devised than a collection of the statues of Philadelphia's scientists and manufacturers. We understand that the question of placing the statue of Fulton in the same place is mooted by a number of the citizens of Lancaster now resident in Philadelphia. If these statues are once erected on a foundation more than their that of projection, others will soon follow, and those of Franklin, Fitch, and others, will find a place in the Park.

In consequence of a reduction of wages of some of the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia, the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin have decided to open a manufactory which shall belong to the journeymen shoemakers.

The Scranton *Republican* says: It is very much to be feared that cold and freezing weather of the winter months has really, permanently settled upon us without the usual amount of rain of the fall, to fill the wells, springs and streams. Owing to the unprecedented dry weather of the past summer and autumn, there is at this time a general scarcity of water throughout the country, and if stern necessity compels us to his icy chain, without the needed supply, the loss to the manufacturing and agricultural interests will be incalculable, many nothing of the great amount of suffering and inconvenience it will produce among the people.

J. F. Margach, of Meadville, left home on the 25th day of last September, and was last seen on the Monday following, at the junction of the Grand Trunk Railway, near Detroit, on his way to Port Huron. At the time of leaving, he was supposed to be laboring under intense mental excitement, resulting from pecuniary embarrassments, which have since been put in a way for satisfactory adjustment by his friends. Any person who can give further information concerning Mr. Margach's whereabouts, will confer a great favor on his afflicted family, by immediately communicating with Mrs. Rebecca M. Margach, Meadville, Pa. Western and Canada papers will do an act of humanity by copying this notice.

### STATE POLITICS.

The Jersey Shore (Lycoming county) *Vidette* urges the nomination of Abraham Updegraff, of Williamsport, for State Treasurer.

The Delaware county *Republican* says: William Moran, Esq., an honest man and worthy citizen, is mentioned for the Senatorship from Philadelphia, made vacant by the death of Mr. Watt. Mr. Moran is popular among the masses, and his nomination would insure the Republican party a member from the First District, which is usually a close one.

A letter from Lebanon to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Permit me to say that the Harrisburg correspondents of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Evening Telegraph* have made very great miscalculations as to the line of conduct G. D. Coleman, Esq., would pursue if elected State Treasurer. I know him thoroughly, and being no partisan or seeker of public favors, I can state, disinterestedly, that it would be a godsend to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania to have Mr. Coleman elected State Treasurer, for the simple reason that he would save thousands to the State by an honest and scrupulous administration of the Treasury Department. I know, too, that no one could induce him to vary a hair's breadth from the rigid line of integrity and decision of character for which he has always been distinguished. The honest Republicans of the State, now that he has been proposed for Treasurer, can do themselves no greater favor than insisting upon his election.

OUR readers can scarcely have forgotten the sad death of Lillie Mason, at Harrisburg, Pa., in August last. A beautiful woman and quite young, she had been betrayed, and when the child of her shame was destroyed by an abortion, she was arrested on the charge of killing it. Frail and feeble at the best, she was removed to prison, but a day or two after her labor, and the careless exposure thus encountered caused her death. Nothing was ever done to punish the authorities, from whose criminal neglect she suffered, but Dr. John W. Bechtel, of Harrisburg, was tried on the charge of procuring Lillie Mason's death by abortion. On last Sunday morning the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Of this, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"The popular impression now is, and we think has been ever since the sad occurrence, that death was produced by exposure and not by abortion. This seems to have been the opinion of the jury, whose verdict is very generally approved by the public."

On Saturday night, Jennie Spencer, the cyprian in whose house Lillie Mason resided just previous to her death, and who had been brought from Richmond, Va., as a witness, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, but was foiled. She preferred death to imprisonment, even as a witness.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial*

GEN. BUTLER'S friends in New York are trying to get up a public meeting to indorse his foreign policy. They have their hall, their band and their fire-works engaged, but are puzzled to get speakers of sufficient weight and dignity that will approve the General's plan, though two or three Congressmen will be there. It is hinted that this is but a feeler toward Butler's nomination for the Presidency.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1870.

### An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d*

*Lubin's French Extracts*
*Lubin's French Soaps,*
*Lubin's French Sachets,*
*Thomas' Hair Brushes,*
*Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,*
*Low's Fine Extracts,*
*Low's Celebrated Soaps.*
*Squire's Glycerine Soap*
*Price's Glycerine Soap,*
*Sarg's Vienna Soap,*
*Brecknell's Skin Soap,*
*Brandy & Sherry Wine,*
*Cigars de Joy,* for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

**SIMON JOHNSTON**

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,

SOLE AGENT FOR

PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

**SWAYNE'S**
**Family Medicines.**

**Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.**

No discovery in medical science during the present century equals it as a remedy for CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

**Swayne's Ointment**

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—called Scratch, Seratch, Scratch. Also Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches and all Eruptions of the Skin.

**Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills,**

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are guaranteed to cure the great variety of diseases which begin with a derangement of the Stomach or Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

**London Hair Color Restorer.**

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is purely vegetable, and a entirely devoid of all injurious matter. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

**McClarran & McKennan,**
**85 MARKET STREET,**

And Corner Smithfield Street and Fifth Avenue.

**PITTSBURGH**
**City Flour Mills**

**Marshall, Kennedys & Co.,**

(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)

The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS from their late owners, Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co., will continue the milling Business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.

As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STEAM MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade and public in general, that the *ENVIABLE REPUTATION* of the Flours of both establishments will not be allowed to suffer under the new management; also, that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.

A. M. MARSHALL,
H. D. KUPION,
Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.
F. H. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
W. M. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.

**IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT** of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kennedy & Co., to our friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

**FOR SALE CHEAP,**

**About Four Miles Flat Rail,**

Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

**TAYLOR & FALLOWS,**

(Successors to Perceval Rockett),

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

Office—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City
No. 74 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

### DRY GOODS.

**Jos. Horne & Co.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,**

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

**SUITS,**

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

**WHITE, ORR & CO.,**

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE

**RICHMOND M'FG. CO.**

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

**"QUAKER STYLES"**

OF

**Richmond Prints,**

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

MWF

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE**

**Clearing Sale,**

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

**Everything Reduced.**

Wool Hoods, Wool Shawls.
Woolen Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Men—bargains never before offered.
Felt Skirts, at Reduced Prices.
Silk Scarfs, Silk Bows.
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Ladies.
Point Lace Collars, at $4 00.
Point Lace Handkerchiefs, at $6 00.
Underwear for Ladies, good quality, for $1 00, the former price $1 50.
Hoop Skirts for 50 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, Val. Lace Collars and Insertions.
Two Button Kid Gloves, all colors and shades, at $1 00.
Pocketbooks, at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, at

**Morganstern & Co's**

78 and 80 Market Street.

MWF

**SILKS, SILKS,**

**SILKS.**

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velvetteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

**James Caldwell,**

120 FEDERAL ST.,

Zp ALLEGHENY CITY.

### EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

ELEVENTH SESSION

OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

### TOBACCO.

**Louisville Navy.**

**OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND**

IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.

**KNOX & ORR,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

*268 Liberty Street,*

Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in this market. Dealers in need of something choice should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

### CONFECTIONERY.

**NEW GOODS.**

800 boxes New Layer Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases New Figs;
20 casks Currants.
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 kegs Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Ivica Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Blackberries;
10 bbls. New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

FOR SALE BY

**REYMER & BROS.,**

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

**ENGINES,**
**Tools, Machinery, Etc.,**

FOR SALE AT

The Novelty Iron Works,

Foot of East Twelfth Street, N. Y.,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS

And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66-in. diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10-ft stroke

JNO. S SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

**Chandeliers,**
**BRACKETS, PENDANTS**

FOR GAS OR OIL.

The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at

**WELDON & KELLY'S,**

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 Wood Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

**JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,**

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 852 PENN STREET

PITTSBURGH, P

### DRY GOODS.

**McELROY, DI**
**54 Woo**
**Basement - - -**
**First Floor - -**
**Second Floor -**
**Third Floor - -**

### FINANCIAL.

**An Opportunity**

SELDOM OFFERED

Is now opened for Investors and Capitalists to buy the GUARANTEED

Second Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds

OF THE

Indianapolis and Vincennes

RAILROAD COMPANY,

(Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as the following letter will explain for itself, to wit:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1870.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE—*Dear Sir:* We have examined the two contracts of guaranty, dated 1st of July instant, executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by one of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the extension and enlargement bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad Company, to Edward Pearce and William Goddard, Trustees, for $1,750,000, and by the other of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, for the $1,500,000, and we are of the opinion that these guarantees are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guarantees, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively, on the guarantees thus with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.

Yours, respectfully

[Signed] JAMES DWIGHT.
CHAS. F. SOUTHMAYD,
Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd.

We concur in the above opinion.

[Signed] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above Bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 90 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent. interest, (in gold) semi-annually, and having GUARANTEED by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, makes them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.

FOR SALE BY

**S. McClean & Co.,**

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE.

P. S.—We are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the NEW GOVERNMENT FUNDING LOAN of 1880, 1881 and 1880, approved July 14th, 1870. The three-and-a-half per cent. First—five per cent. Gold Bonds; Second—fifteen year four and one-half per cent.; Third—thirty-year four per cent. bonds. The terms are: Subscribers are required to deposit two per cent. on amount subscribed, and payment may be made either in coin or in the bonds of the United States known as 5-20 bonds at their par value. These bonds are registered and coupon and in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. These bonds and the interest thereon are exempted from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States or taxation under State, municipal or local authority. Investors should report at once the amount of each kind of bonds wanted to

**S. McCLEAN & CO., BANKERS,**

61 FOURTH AVENUE,

MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

**First Mortgage**
**BONDS**
OF THE
**St. Joseph and Denver City**

RAILROAD COMPANY,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are pronounced by competent parties as combining equally safety and a large income.

Almost the entire line is completed and in success ful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay a the Western Terminus, which will be speedily laid. The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of the Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchasers free of charge.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
54 Pine street, New York.

TANNER & CO.,
49 Wall street, New York.

d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

**GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,**

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**Glendinning, Davis & Amory,**

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York

**MASONIC**
**Deposit Savings Bank**

NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,

CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.

Capital...$200,000.....Privilege...$500,000.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be re-invested, profitable in a Pamphlet Medicine, and guaranteed to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach or Liver, Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.

Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but gives her absolute control.

Money deposited by persons under age, in their own name, they can check for at pleasure, and cannot be interfered with by parents or guardians.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock.

President—CHARLES W. BATCHELOR.
Cashier—GEORGE C. McLEAN.
Solicitor—ALGERNON S. BELL.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles W. Batchelor, | Robert Pitcairn, |
| C. F. Wells, | John Chislett, |
| Alfred Slack, | R. J. Anderson, |
| G. C. Shidle, | Wm. Scott, |
| W. P. Lang. | ws |

**Tradesmen's National Bank,**

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSIT

**Jas T. Brady & Co.,**

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,**

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

**BANKERS,**

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

**GOLD.**

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1870.

The changes either in our local money or stock markets were unimportant to day. Some inquiry for National bank shares and Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds; also for Columbia oil stock. The latter represents a very large daily yield of oil, and the confidence of investors is increasing in it as an investment that pays largely.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. Bell Swaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mechanics National Bank | $ 92 50 |
| Iron City National Bank | 100 00 |
| People's National Bank | 115 25 |
| Second National Bank | 101 75 |
| Exchange National Bank | 50 00 |
| Pittsburgh Insurance Company | 47 50 |
| Western Insurance Company | 44 00 |
| Eureka Insurance Company | 50 00 |

—Government bonds are without material change. There is scarcely a fractional fluctuation daily in any of the issues.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Clos'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| U. S. Bonds '65 new | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 10-40s | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, coupe United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 107 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 107 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 107 |
| U. S. 10-40s | 106¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 109¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 109¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 109¾ |
| Wabash Pacific Railroad | 92 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 92 |
| Currency Bonds | 103½ |

—The late buoyancy in the New York stock market is thus noticed by the *Herald* of that city. It says:

"The stock market was strong, but without any great improvement. The 'bulls' were disposed to feel the speculative disposition of the community inside of the street, which the 'bears' having been worsted in the several recent attacks which they made on the strength of its excitement in the London stock market, are not inclined to sell on the eve of the winter plethora of money at this center. The signs are preparing, however, for a variety of surprises, and their plans will be made manifest before the holidays. Two investigations of railroads are on the programme for a sharp rise this winter. One of these has already given signs of its future animation. Its retrogradation at the close of the week is said to be a portion of the programme, which contemplates frequent and violent fluctuations. The other was the feature last spring, when in those months per cent. of until the promising career was suddenly cut short by the unlucky absence of its patron at a Sunday School picnic, which overnight was taken advantage of by the "bears" to begin the demolition of the structure of figures erected by the pool of operators. That the winter will witness an animated stock market is a foregone conclusion. The panic of 1869 is gliding away into the obscurity of the past and will soon be forgotten as the panic of 1857 and 1866—at least so far as it operates to restrain the public interest in the course of prices at the Stock Exchange. There is such a thing as too much temperance in speculation. It is the intoxicating abuse of the facilities of Wall street which ruins its patrons. The growth of capital and the increase of wealth require a constant exchange for the investment in bonds of new capital and new wealth. The intelligent investment of money in the enterprises of the age is the foundation of civilization and national prosperity.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| November 29, 1870. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & N. | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| N. Scrip | 25¾ | 24¾ | 25¾ | 24¾ | 25¾ | 24¾ |
| Reading | 101½ | 101¾ | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | 101¾ |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Mich. Southern | | | | 85 | | |
| Ill. Cent. | | | | | | |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | | | | | | |
| C. & A. | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Rock Island | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Pitts. & Ft. W. | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Chi. & N. W. | | | | | | |
| Do. pref'd. | 82 | 82 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82 | 82¼ |
| Ft. Wayne | | | | | | |
| Do. pref'd. | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Ohio & Miss. | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Chi. & Alton | | | | 116 | | |
| Do. pref'd. | | | | | | |
| Terre Haute | | | | 15 | | |
| Do. pref'd. | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Adams Ex. | | | | | | |
| Wells F. | | | | | | |
| American | | | | | | |
| U. S. | | | | | | |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to day's quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 92¼ | 92½ | .. | ¼ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 25 | 25¼ | ¼ | .. |
| Erie | 25¾ | 24¾ | .. | 1 |
| Reading | 101½ | 101¾ | ¼ | .. |
| Harlem | .. | 132½ | .. | .. |
| Illinois Central | 135 | 135 | .. | .. |
| Lake Shore | 93¼ | 93¾ | ½ | .. |
| Cleve. and Pitts. | 105½ | 105½ | .. | .. |
| Northwestern | 81¾ | 82¼ | ½ | .. |
| Do. preferred | 92¼ | 93¼ | 1 | .. |
| Rock Island | 111¾ | 111¾ | .. | .. |
| Pa. Central | 93¾ | 93¾ | .. | .. |
| Do. preferred | 82¼ | 83¾ | 1½ | .. |
| Wabash | 51¾ | 52 | ¼ | .. |
| Do. preferred | 73 | 73 | .. | .. |
| Fort Wayne | 94¾ | 94¾ | .. | .. |
| Ohio & Miss. | 32¼ | 32¼ | .. | .. |
| Pacific Mail | 42¾ | 42 | .. | ¾ |
| Adams Express | 111¾ | 111¾ | .. | .. |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | .. | .. |

MESSRS. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 93¾ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 84½ |
| Catawissa preferred | 46½ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 57½ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 59½ |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 49½ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 119 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16¾ |
| Reading | 101¾ |

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Loans to clients in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues warm and pleasant, and business moves along in the even tenor of its way, exhibiting no new features worthy of note. The mild weather has had the effect of melting the light snow on the mountains, which have caused a rise in the waters of some six feet. This will let out a portion of the coal fleet, and some of the Pittsburgh manufactures awaiting shipment. The indications are that there will be a fall of rain, in which event there will be an abundance of water for all practical purposes. The war over the seas seems to have but little effect upon the markets as yet, and now that the threatened Russian complications seem about to have a peaceful solution, there will be no extra demand for American breadstuffs, and provision rings will have to look elsewhere for a livelihood. Flour remains quiet and unchanged, and stores reporting a good supply on hand, and a fair local trade. Groceries are unchanged, stocks ample, and trade fair. Meats and provisions remain unchanged in price; no new yet in the market, and the old stock will soon be bare. Whisky is firmer at unchanged prices. Dressed hogs are coming in freely, and sales are made at 7¾@8c per pound. The local market is well supplied. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise reported:

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a liberal amount of receipts and regular sales at 6½@7½c ₰ gallon.

APPLES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to sales. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sales Ash—Refined $5½ ₰ cent., 9½@9¾c ₰ lb.; crude 7½@7¾c ₰ lb. Pearls 9@9½c. Potash 7@7½c ₰ lb.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good trade demand, the supply on hand being ample for all ordinary purposes. The receipts were 1,200 bbls. Market sweet sales at the following: 50 to 100 bbl lots $2 50@3 00; choice $3 25 @3 50 ₰ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of old bacon is becoming steadily reduced. The market will soon be bare. We can report sales of receipts of bulk meats, most of which have been placed in smoke house. We continue to quote old hams at 21½c; shoulders, 15@15½c; mess pork, $25 50 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER—Fresh roll was dull at 28@30c ₰ lb, whilst packed was hard to dispose of. Rosin's were liberal, and the tendency of the market lower.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet with unchanged price, and regular sales at 30@33c ₰ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were weak with a declining tendency, and sales in a small way at $3 50@3 75 ₰ cwt.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10½c ₰ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₰ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5½@6½c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₰ dozen; ½-lb cans $3; 1 ₰ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market was well supplied; sales Western Reserve at 14@14½c; Ohio factory 13@13½c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York Goshen 16@17c; Skimmed 18@19c. The receipts were 145 boxes.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₰ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 19½@19c ₰ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₰ bbl; prime is 50c in a regular way, and 25@25½c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₰ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ₰ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₰ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@8½c for quarters and 10@11c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 2½@3c for cored ₰ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; 32c has been reported sales in a small way ₰ lb.

EGGS—The demand is fair with sales at 31@ 32c for fresh and 27@29c for packed ₰ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 19@19½c ₰ pound.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last 1,733 barrels. We quote as follows: Standard brands, white wheat, new, branded, ₰ 10 lb. bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red, winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 90 in sks; extra of Dayton, Ohio, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 90 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 65, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

GROCERIES—There is no change in the market. We note:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21¾c; good, 21c; fair, at 20@20½c ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¼c; extra C 13c; C, yellow 12¾c; extra yellow 13c; fair, and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12¾c; new, 13c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@ 12½c; Molasses sugar 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ¼c ₰ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12¾c.

SYRUPS—Bavemyer & Elder's, 88@90c; white honey drips, 80c; low grades, silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80c ₰ gallon; Porto Rico 68@70c; Sugar house, 50@55c.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 507 sacks; rye 29 sacks; barley 595 sacks; wheat 411 sacks; corn 2,704 sacks. We quote below, by the wholesale lot: 1 red 1 @2 00, white $1 30, 1 32@1 35 per bushel. Oats—there was a moderate demand, and 45@47c for Ohio, and 48@50c from store. Corn steady with a moderate number of buyers at, new, 62@63c; old, 65@70c from store. Barley—Sales sold at 75@80c in a small way, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye market quiet; there was nothing done worthy of special notice. The offering and asking prices being 80c.

HAY—The market was well supplied with the various kinds. We note sales of baled on the landing at $14@16 per ton, and from wagon at $16@18 per ton.

HONEY—Market well stocked. We can report regular sales at 30@35c ₰ lb.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regular way at 21@23c ₰ lb for new crop.

LIME—In good supply; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ₰ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ₰ gallon.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 16c; cady lard 17½c.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; second do $1 15@1 20 ₰ cwt.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 14@14½c per lb.

NUTS—Sales of Chestnuts at $5 50@9 00; hickorynuts $1 50 ₰ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₰ bush; Grenoble, 17½@18c; Naples, 16½@17c; Marbot, 15½@16c; New York, 15@16c; Soft shell, 18@19c. The receipts were 145 boxes.

OIL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₰ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 19½@19c ₰ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₰ bbl; prime is 50c in a regular way, and 23@23½c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₰ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ₰ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₰ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@8½c for quarters and 10@11c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 2½@3c for cored ₰ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; 32c has been reported sales in a small way ₰ lb.

EGGS—The demand is fair with sales at 31@ 32c for fresh and 27@29c for packed ₰ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 19@19½c ₰ pound.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,733 barrels. We quote as follows: Standard brands, white wheat, new, branded, ₰ 10 lb. bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red, winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 90 in sks; extra of Dayton, Ohio, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 90 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 65, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

GROCERIES—There is no change in the market. We note:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21¾c; good, 21c; fair, at 20@20½c ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¼c; extra C 13c; C, yellow 12¾c; extra yellow 13c; fair, and 12c for choice.

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GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 507 sacks; rye 29 sacks; barley 595 sacks; wheat 411 sacks; corn 2,704 sacks. We quote below, by the wholesale lot: 1 red 1 @2 00, white $1 30, 1 32@1 35; Canada $1 12@1 40 per bu

## Daily Commercial.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colgate's Toilet Soap—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Wanted to Employ—X Y Z, Cleveland, Ohio.
Situation Wanted—M. E., Chronicle office.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Legal Notice—Caroline Bloomer.
City Hall—Fair and Festival.
Boarding—134 Second avenue.
Lumber and Lath—Superior Lumber Co.
Clothing—Wanamaker & Brown.
Bridal Sets, Watches, &c.—Bailey & Co.
Clothing—Uriing, Follansbee & Co.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Home Stomach Bitters—R. J. Roberts.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Waltham Watches—Ball, Black & Co.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Waltham Watches—J. R. McFadden & Co.
Removal—Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Fifth avenue.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Waltham Watches—J. R. Reed & Co.
Fine Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Winter Bonnets, Hats, &c.—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Waltham Watches—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Fritz.
Library Hall—Rev. W. H. Milburn, December 1.
Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—December 5.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Caroline McCaffrey, December 2.
Academy of Music—Ravel-Martinetti Troupe.

### STEUBENVILLE, O.

**Marked Progress of the City—Material and Immaterial Advance—An Intellectual Shirmish.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, November 28, 1870.

It has been some time since Steubenville has been represented in the columns of the COMMERCIAL through your correspondent.

We Steubenvillians are contented in the main at present as an early Silurian mollusk. But the Steubenville of to-day is not the Steubenville of two years ago. We were then in the fifteenth century; we now by rapid advancement are passing on in the nineteenth. And this in both a *material* and *immaterial* point of view. The material interests of our city have been progressing with a rapidity that astonishes even many of our western cities. Numerous large commercial and manufacturing establishments are in process of erection; elegant and commodious residences are springing up in the town and suburbs; very superb Catholic church buildings are near completion. The foundation of county buildings have been laid, which, when completed, will compete with any in the State. Nicolson pavements are now the order, and next summer will see Market and Fourth streets under the Nicolson. Numerous other improvements of equal importance are in progress, all of which make us *materially* worthy of note.

But also in an *immaterial* point of view do we consider ourselves abreast with the foremost. An active literary spirit is in operation, composed of professional and business men generally. It was our province to attend a meeting recently, on the occasion of the inauguration of Sheriff M— as President. In his address he alluded to the "scientific education" upon the modern mind in a manner that showed the young Sheriff to be thoroughly acquainted with the recent progress of educational interests. In an essay on "Literature," by Dr. J. D—, the classical diction was all aglow with crystal thoughts.

An oration by Rev. J. J. G— on "The Progress of Corruption," showed a clear conception of the advanced positions of "positivism" taken by the school of Comte, Spencer and Mill. In the debate there was severe skirmishing along the Darwinian front. Sexual Selection, "Atavism," "Variability," etc., etc., etc., were advanced and opposed with doughty scientific zeal by Messrs. J. B. McC—, Jr., Esqs., and Dr. J. F. D—, and received severe biological castigation on the part of the negative by Prof. J. A. McC—, Rev. J. F. S— and Dr. W. C—.

This, in connection with our flourishing school system, is rapidly putting Steubenville philosophy on a par with the best thought of the century. M.

### LETTER FROM EASTERN OHIO.

**Dedication of the New M. E. Church at Urichsville, Tuscarawas County—Size and Finish of Building—Sermons by Dr. C. A. Holmes, Dr. Williams, and Dr. Williams—Debt Completely Liquidated—Interesting Occasion.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
URICHSVILLE, O., November 28, 1870.

On yesterday the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, their beautiful and commodious new temple, and it was certainly an offering well worthy of the cause for which it was given, and for which it is to be used, and for which it is henceforth to be used. It is an honor to the God they worship, a durable testimonial of the labor of Christianity, an ornament to the very prosperous and growing town in which it is placed. Surely it gives stamp and tone to a city, town or village anywhere to see the spires of churches rising through them, and is invariably hailed as a good omen by those who are entering as strangers, whether they hold to a profession of any of the many faiths or creeds; or, on the other hand, whether they do not; or, in the very extreme, are non-believers. None regard it as an unfavorable sight, and none but are ready to acknowledge the power and zeal for good exerted in the name of Christianity in the only country where to its fullest and freest extent it is privileged to "run and have free course." And while American progress and freedom has moved swiftly forward, these have all the way been sustained and tempered by the adaptable Gospel of Light and Life.

The building is of brick, and is 84 by 55 feet in size. The size of the lecture room is 40 by 55 feet; it feet story. The balance of the lower story is laid off into three class rooms and hall or entrance way. The audience room occupies the entire second story, with gallery 22 feet; story. Glass in windows of ground story, stained; in first floor, enameled. Frescoing is of French design, artistically colored and arranged, and was done under the supervision of Mr. Jno. R. Meyers, of Dennison; O., assisted by an Austrian by the name of Trauchka. Mr. W. H. Phenice was the architect of the structure, and has given satisfaction in his department of the work. The entire cost of the building is about $15,000.

The Sabbath morning was ushered in by a bright sun and cloudless sky, and at the chiming of the bell crowds of people gathered together to witness all the services of the solemn and beautiful ceremony. At the hour for service, half past ten o'clock, they were hushed by the anthem, "Peace Be within Thy Walls;" after which the 297th hymn—

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,—
The house of thine abode.—
The Church our blessed Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood."

Was read and sung, followed by prayer from Dr. C. A. Holmes. The choir then sang another anthem, entitled "Hark, the Song of Jubilee," succeeded by the congregational hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," &c. Dr. Holmes, in his own happy and impressive manner, delivered the discourse from the first part of first verse, to third chapter of Epistle to Philippians, "Finally, my brethren, rejoice in the Lord." It was a sermon full of depth and eloquence, and satisfied the hearts of the great audience to which it was spoken. He spoke with his beaming blue eyes, with his expressive face, with his well-modulated hands, and with his cultured voice, harmonizing them together to express the sentiment of his thoughts.

The debt to be liquidated before dedication could take place was $5,000, and the forenoon service left only remaining $500, which balance was canceled by the afternoon service. Prof. Williams, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, preached the 3 P. M. sermon, and he is very favorably spoken of by the people of this community.

The evening service was conducted by Dr. Williams, of Steubenville, Ohio, and the day lost none of its impression by this part of its ceremony—perhaps all the happier now that this closed had been forever swept from above this edifice. The ceremony of dedication is certainly familiar to all, and we will not dwell upon it. Dr. Holmes took from the hands of the trustees the hurden of this building, and gave it to the people and to God. C. S. O.

### TUSCARAWAS VALLEY.

**Letter from Newcomerstown, Ohio—Coal and Iron Deposits—An Opening for Pittsburgh Energy and Capital—Politics—Churches, &c., &c.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO, }
November 25, 1870.

I write this, Mr. Editor, from a small but somewhat vigorous town in the beautiful Tuscarawas Valley. Externally the creative hand has left its impress of wisdom and goodness in all the eye here beholds. The vast acres constituting the valley itself; the clear and rippling waters of the Tuscarawas; the grand though not towering hills; the forests yet remaining—these and much more, please the eye and constitute the munificence of the scenery.

In the hill's here and beresbouts, are extensive coal beds, and in some instances iron ore. About four miles up the river the latter mineral is being dug out in paying quantities. A little of Pittsburgh energy and perhaps capital, could here find employment. At present the ore is freighted to other points for smelting while coal lies by it side with which to do this. Thus the people of its locality are but half benefited by their source of wealth.

Politically, this county is nearly evenly divided. A change of two or three hundred votes makes it Democratic or Republican. Our recent election showed a Republican gain, as compared with the previous one, of some hundred and fifty votes. With the increase of intelligence and decrease of prejudice, Republican principles become in the ascendant. Many here, as elsewhere, are acting with the Democracy on the supposition that that party represents the principles which it pronounced for in its earlier and better days. But like the boy who, finding a knife out of his pocket, exclaimed, "That is the same knife my grandfather possessed, although it has had three new blades and two new handles," so ancient Democracy comes no nearer being ancient Democracy than the likeness of being the boy's grandfather's. Democracy used to be positive and principled. Now it is an aggregation of negatives, habilitated in hate of human rights, and of exact justice, to all men.

In this town we have three churches, Methodist, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran. The church houses are all moderate as to size, but neat and well filled on occasions of public worship. Of the former Rev. H. B. Knight, late of the East Common Church, Allegheny, is pastor. Of the latter, Prof. C. F. Knisely, who is also principal of the graded school, is the only school of the place.

Commercially, we can boast of easy ingress and egress. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway passes through our town. Its immense freight and passenger trains are heard and seen at almost all times of the day and night. A canal, commencing at Cleveland and emptying into the Ohio, at Akron, almost halves the town as it passes through. A little more enterprise, by way of improvements in manufacturing, would make this a place of great thrift and promise. K.

At the locomotive works in Manchester, N. H., during the year ending October 1, the castings amounted to 2,200,000 pounds. It is said to be a day's work for a man, with a waist, and, to make a driving-wheel, the weight of which is 1,600 pounds, sometimes ranging as high as 1,800. At these works one man has turned out his wheel a day for 774 successive working days.

### MANUFACTURING NOTES.

A company is organizing in Chicago to erect smelting works to reduce the precious metal ores from the Rocky Mountains.

New York parties are about to erect a cotton mill at Brown's Lock, on Barren river, about nine miles from Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The employees of the various manufacturing corporations in Taunton, Massachusetts, are paid over $1,700,000 a year.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, employs four hundred hands in making wrought iron steam and gas pipe, using over ten tons of iron daily.

Strikes exist in North Carolina, has forty-two tobacco factories.

One of the looms in the velvet factory at Franklin, Kansas, turns out two hundred and eighty yards per day.

The works at Catasauqua, during the year ending July 1st, made, out of 111 500 tons of ore, with 97,000 tons of anthracite and 63,840 tons of limestone, 47,407 tons of pig-iron.

The nail factory in Greencastle, Ind., makes one hundred and sixty-five kegs of nails daily. The capacity is being increased to two hundred and twenty-four kegs.

The Rock Island Watch Manufacturing and the Eldorado Ditcher Manufacturing companies have just been incorporated in Illinois.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of agricultural implements on a large scale is about being established at Staunton, Virginia, with a capital of not less than $50,000 nor more than $100,000, in shares of $50 each.

A company with $160 000 capital has begun the manufacture, at New Haven, of a new bootmaking sewing machine, which is said to be a remarkable thing in its way. All work is lasted before going into it, and is done about as fast as one pair is finished, in one minute the insole, welt and upper stock are sewed together. The outer sole is then put on, the operation completed and the bottoming process done. For turned work only this operation is required.

Jarius Lee, one of the largest needle and fish-hook manufacturers in Birmingham, England, has ordered 50,000 needles from the American Fish-hook and Needle Company, of New Haven, a firm that ten years ago went abroad, for needles. The firm have been sending fish-hooks to England for more than a year.

In one of the Carondelet blast furnaces a large run of iron became recently chilled. The furnace had to be taken to pieces, and the metal cut out, entailing a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Peck Smith Manufacturing Company of Southington, with Ira B. Stow, of Plantsville, and the Royce & Wilcox, of East Berlin, have agreed upon consolidation, making a capital of $600,000, the business to be continued in the several places as formerly, but to be under the direction of one board of officers and agents.

The Rome, Georgia, Iron Manufacturing Company is turning out ten tons of iron per day, of all kinds—of bars, flats, squares and round—and this iron in quality, is said by the best judges, to be equal to any iron made on this continent. The company have now making twenty-five kegs of nails per day, and in a short time will produce three hundred kegs daily. The iron used by these works is obtained in Alabama.

The number of paper mills now existing in the principal States of Europe, is as follows: Great Britain, 498; France, 276; Germany, 243; Austria, 78; Russia, 46; Italy, 39; Belgium, 29; Spain, 24; Switzerland, 15; Sweden, 8; Turkey, 1. In the United States of America there are five hundred and thirty-five paper mills. The annual production of paper in Europe is 8,956,000 cwt., valued at £15,004,400.

Last year the employers in the manufacturing of Newark, N. J., quietly raised a sufficient sum of money to provide a series of entertainments for their workmen. Some of these are being heard this week before full houses.

### THE McKEESPORT HOMICIDE.

**Inquest on the Remains of John Keesch, Beaten and Killed by Thomas Fleming—The Testimony Adduced and Verdict of the Jury.**

Coroner West yesterday visited McKeesport, or Elrod's Ferry, rather, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the remains of John Keesch, instead of Keets, who was attacked in the streets of McKeesport, on the night of the 14th inst., and brutally beaten by a man named Thomas Fleming, from the effects of which he died on Monday afternoon.

The full particulars of the fight were published in the COMMERCIAL at the time, and the fact of Keesch dying was announced in our paper of yesterday.

Having impannelled a jury the Coroner proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and the following testimony was adduced:

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Catharine Keech, sworn—Am the wife of the deceased; he died on Monday, November 28; her husband told her that it was in McKeesport that he was hurt; he told her that it occurred on Monday, November 14, 1870, as he was coming through McKeesport, on the 6 P. M. train, coming home; said he was beaten by three men, did not know either of them; came home on Wednesday morning, November 16; was conscious until Thursday evening; then he came home on the train; was able to walk around until Thursday evening; came down stairs on Sabbath morning; complained constantly of his head, both back and front; appeared to be better on Monday; worse on Monday night, and Tuesday all day; was better on Monday night, and until twelve o'clock on Thursday; got worse about twelve o'clock on Thursday; became unconscious until Saturday, when he died at seven o'clock; never spoke but one or two connected words after he was struck; was conscious at seven o'clock; was very restless all night until about five o'clock Monday morning, fell asleep; slept until about eight; after that he was quiet; seemed to rest quite easy; died at twenty-five minutes past eight; was dead about a quarter or half past eight; said several times the pain was all through him; complained of sickness at his stomach all the time he was suffering through the streets of McKeesport, three men were lying 2 times; he first came to the one side, and pulled them off; he then walked on and went to Schaffer's tavern, in a moment after there were three men; thought by their action they seemed to be in a fight; saw them fall; then went out, and started for the station; they followed him and caught up with him; he started to run when they caught him; one or two of them struck him; he took hold of one of them to keep him away from him; by that time they struck him; the other one kept beating him until some other one came and took him away; was removed to Baker's tavern; deceased's name was 'Squire Berry's office; first said he thought he was shot; he then said he was struck on the head, locking at his hat, thought it might have been a knife; he said that McAllister told him next day after he was hurt that he saw one of the men that followed him out was of the name of Fleming; Thomas Fleming; was forty-three years of age the 27th day of next March; is father-in-law to deceased; he was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania; is tattooed on the pretty much all the time; he was a blacksmith by trade; had been working in Irwin; he said he was making arrangements to move to-day; feel satisfied that deceased told me he was in his head; on Sabbath night he lost the use of his right arm and leg, and never recovered it again; there were some cuts on his face, one long cut at end of his nose and one near his right eye; he complained of pain in the back of his head on the top of his head; he was attended by Dr. Schoyer; his bowels were not moved from the time of the difficulty.

F. D. Marsh, sworn—I got Keesch the night of the occurrence; he was lying on a log; spoke to me; I have a warrant for Fleming, but I was not able to find him; the corpse that the Coroner's jury have been holding the inquest on to-day is the body of the man Keesch that I got the log for to take him home; I took him home.

James Pani, sworn—Live on Fifth street, McKeesport; was present part of the time of the quarrel in front of Mr. Mishler's; saw Fleming struck a few licks but not to hurt; the man that followed Fleming struck him; some of the men heard screams in front of the tavern at the bakery; ran there; saw Fleming and the man he was knocking him in the face; Jim Beckley came up; he knew Fleming and caught hold of him and told him to leave the man alone; saw Fleming went into the bar room, and in a moment afterwards returned with a revolver in it; the man again and dragged him down; some one caught hold of Fleming and pulled him back; the man got up; Fleming got clear; when he carried the man down to Dr. Kuhn's office; he ran; saw the man after he was struck; he did not speak after he was hurt; never saw either of them before; the man that was struck was a boy; he had been drinking; saw Fleming if I saw him again.

James Beckley, sworn—Live in McKeesport; board Lane talking in front of Baker's tavern; went up; saw a man living there bleeding; asked me to help him; went down to the house; the others helped to take him to Kuhn's; Fleming and he had quarreled; came down stairs on Sabbath morning; complained of his head, both back and front; appeared to be better on Monday; worse on Monday night, and Tuesday all day; was better on Monday night, and until twelve o'clock on Thursday; got worse about twelve o'clock on Thursday; became unconscious until Saturday, when he died seven o'clock; never spoke but one or two connected words after he was struck; was very restless all night until about five o'clock Monday morning, fell asleep; slept until about eight; after that he was quiet; seemed to rest quite easy; died at twenty-five minutes past eight; said several times the pain was all through him; complained of sickness at his stomach all the time he was suffering through the streets of McKeesport, three men were lying 2 times; he first came to the one side, and pulled them off; he then walked on and went to Schaffer's tavern, in a moment after there were three men; thought by their action they seemed to be in a fight; saw them fall; then went out, and started for the station; they followed him and caught up with him; he started to run when they caught him; one or two of them struck him; he took hold of one of them to keep him away from him; by that time they struck him; the other one kept beating him until some other one came and took him away; was removed to Baker's tavern; deceased's name was 'Squire Berry's office; first said he thought he was shot; he then said he was struck on the head, looking at his hat, thought it might have been a knife; he said that McAllister told him next day after he was hurt that he saw one of the men that followed him out was of the name of Fleming; Thomas Fleming; was forty-three years of age the 27th day of next March; is father-in-law to deceased; he was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania; is tattooed on the pretty much all the time; he was a blacksmith by trade; had been working in Irwin; he said he was making arrangements to move to-day; feel satisfied that deceased told me he was in his head; on Sabbath night he lost the use of his right arm and leg, and never recovered it again; there were some cuts on his face, one long cut at end of his nose and one near his right eye; he complained of pain in the back of his head on the top of his head; he was attended by Dr. Schoyer; his bowels were not moved from the time of the difficulty.

P. D. Marsh, sworn—I got Keesch the night of the occurrence; he was lying on a log; spoke to me; I have a warrant for Fleming, but I was not able to find him; the corpse that the Coroner's jury have been holding the inquest on to-day is the body of the man Keesch that I got the log for to take him home; I took him home.

James Pani, sworn—Live on Fifth street, McKeesport; was present part of the time of the quarrel in front of Mr. Mishler's; saw Fleming struck a few licks but not to hurt; the man that followed Fleming struck him; some of the men heard screams in front of the tavern at the bakery; ran there; saw Fleming and the man he was knocking him in the face; Jim Beckley came up; he knew Fleming and caught hold of him and told him to leave the man alone; saw Fleming went into the bar room, and in a moment afterwards returned with a revolver in it; the man again and dragged him down; some one caught hold of Fleming and pulled him back; the man got up; Fleming got clear; when he carried the man down to Dr. Kuhn's office; he ran; saw the man after he was struck; he did not speak after he was hurt; never saw either of them before; the man that he was struck was a boy; he had been drinking; saw Fleming if I saw him again.

James Beckley, sworn—Live in McKeesport; board Lane talking in front of Baker's tavern; went up; saw a man living there bleeding; asked me to help him; went down to the house; the others helped to take him to Kuhn's; Fleming and he had quarreled; came down stairs on Sabbath morning; complained constantly of his head, both back and front; appeared to be better on Monday; worse on Monday night, and Tuesday all day; was better on Monday night, and until twelve o'clock on Thursday; got worse about twelve o'clock on Thursday; became unconscious until Saturday, when he died seven o'clock; never spoke but one or two connected words after he was struck; was very restless all night until about five o'clock Monday morning, fell asleep; slept until about eight; after that he was quiet; seemed to rest quite easy; died at twenty-five minutes past eight; said several times the pain was all through him; complained of sickness at his stomach all the time he was suffering through the streets of McKeesport, three men were lying 2 times; he first came to the one side, and pulled them off; he then walked on and went to Schaffer's tavern, in a moment after there were three men; thought by their action they seemed to be in a fight; saw them fall; then went out, and started for the station; they followed him and caught up with him; he started to run when they caught him; one or two of them struck him; he took hold of one of them to keep him away from him; by that time they struck him; the other one kept beating him until some other one came and took him away; was removed to Baker's tavern; deceased's name was 'Squire Berry's office; first said he thought he was shot; he then said he was struck on the head, looking at his hat, thought it might have been a knife; he said that McAllister told him next day after he was hurt that he saw one of the men that followed him out was of the name of Fleming; Thomas Fleming; was forty-three years of age the 27th day of next March; is father-in-law to deceased; he was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania; is tattooed on the pretty much all the time; he was a blacksmith by trade; had been working in Irwin; he said he was making arrangements to move to-day; feel satisfied that deceased told me he was in his head; on Sabbath night he lost the use of his right arm and leg, and never recovered it again; there were some cuts on his face, one long cut at end of his nose and one near his right eye; he complained of pain in the back of his head on the top of his head; he was attended by Dr. Schoyer; his bowels were not moved from the time of the difficulty.

Mrs. Catharine Keech, sworn—Am the wife of the deceased; he died on Monday, November 28; her husband told her that it was in McKeesport that he was hurt; he told her that it occurred on Monday, November 14, 1870, as he was coming through McKeesport, on the 6 P. M. train, coming home; said he was beaten by three men, did not know either of them; came home on Wednesday morning, November 16; was conscious until Thursday evening; then he came home on the train; was able to walk around until Thursday evening; came down stairs on Sabbath morning; complained constantly of his head, both back and front; appeared to be better on Monday; worse on Monday night, and Tuesday all day; was better on Monday night, and until twelve o'clock on Thursday; got worse about twelve o'clock on Thursday; became unconscious until Saturday, when he died seven o'clock; never spoke but one or two connected words after he was struck; was very restless all night until about five o'clock Monday morning, fell asleep; slept until about eight; after that he was quiet; seemed to rest quite easy; died at twenty-five minutes past eight; said several times the pain was all through him; complained of sickness at his stomach all the time he was suffering through the streets of McKeesport, three men were lying 2 times; he first came to the one side, and pulled them off; he then walked on and went to Schaffer's tavern, in a moment after there were three men; thought by their action they seemed to be in a fight; saw them fall; then went out, and started for the station; they followed him and caught up with him; he started to run when they caught him; one or two of them struck him; he took hold of one of them to keep him away from him; by that time they struck him; the other one kept beating him until some other one came and took him away; was removed to Baker's tavern; deceased's name was 'Squire Berry's office; first said he thought he was shot; he then said he was struck on the head, looking at his hat, thought it might have been a knife; he said that McAllister told him next day after he was hurt that he saw one of the men that followed him out was of the name of Fleming; Thomas Fleming; was forty-three years of age the 27th day of next March; is father-in-law to deceased; he was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania; is tattooed on the pretty much all the time; he was a blacksmith by trade; had been working in Irwin; he said he was making arrangements to move to-day; feel satisfied that deceased told me he was in his head; on Sabbath night he lost the use of his right arm and leg, and never recovered it again; there were some cuts on his face, one long cut at end of his nose and one near his right eye; he complained of pain in the back of his head on the top of his head; he was attended by Dr. Schoyer; his bowels were not moved from the time of the difficulty.

Fleming, the fellow, then left, immediately after the commission of the offense, but information against him was obtained, and a warrant was made against him, and a warrant issued to officer Marsh. He searched for but was unable to find him. Several days ago, when it was thought Keesch would get better, Fleming came to Elrod's Ferry, and, evidently feeling a settlement of the case. It is supposed that he was in the vicinity of the city, and doubtless heard of the death of Keesch, and it is a question whether he will ever be caught.

**Homes for the People.**

This is the title of a neat pamphlet by the Secretary of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, in which it is shown that such a company shall increase its capital stock to one million of dollars, and invest its funds in the purchase and improvement of properties suitable for homes for the working people, and sell house and lot to the occupants, to be paid for in monthly installments of from $10 per cent or twenty years. The same thing has been done before to some extent, but we do not remember to have seen the subject presented in so practical a shape, nor so thoroughly discussed in its principal bearings. Another special advantage it is proposed to incorporate on each contract for the sale of property, is that in case of the death of the purchaser for the amount of his current indebtedness, so that if he shall die before the final payment, the unpaid portion of his debt shall be vested in his heirs. Considerable interest from a business and financial point of view, such an undertaking ought to meet with encouragement in every large city. We think the one is late before the public as it will shortly be, we hope the entire stock will be taken by our capitalists and solid men, who will not make the sole object money getting.

THE FAST YOUTH.—The publication of the item in yesterday's COMMERCIAL in regard to the youngster about Wheeler who succeeded for three years in passing at a respectable boarding house for a young man, has brought to light a number of interesting circumstances connected with the affair. She is distinctly remembered by a large number of her companions in the city, who never dreamed of her sex while she was with them. Some of her acquaintance, The painter who roomed with her for several months, the two Hoyts at Seymour & Bros., Diamond alley near Wood street. Our reporter was informed yesterday upon reliable authority that the girl while at the boarding house made love to a highly respectable young lady, and won the affections of every evening, and finally entered into a matrimonial engagement to wed the fair young lady. An ex-teacher at Duff's Commercial College says that Walter Hunt (quite the distinguished young lady) went there to complete commercial course at that place, and graduated with honor, and as a lady she excelled in the faculty of finding out what is truly meritorious, and ascertaining rewards in her industrious efforts to judiciously invest their money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Steubenville youth, and will wait in vain for a canvasser, go to the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

**STAGE COACH OVERTURNED—TWO PERSONS INJURED.**—A four horse coach belonging to D. S. Walker, which runs between Butler and Freeport, overturned yesterday last evening on Monday. Dr. P. Held, druggist, corner of Penn and Thirteenth streets, had one of his legs injured as was also severely bruised. He arrived home yesterday afternoon. A man named Miller, who is a cabinet maker in Butler, was also severely bruised. There were eleven passengers on board at the time of the accident.

**ADDRESS BY JAMES OSBLOW.**—At a public meeting held under the auspices of Division 42, Sons of Temperance, at their hall on Fourth avenue last evening, Mr. James Osslow was introduced by Mr. Charles Duff and made a brief address, in which he alluded to the great benefits of the order and the good it had been doing in this community, expressing his firm intention of abiding by its precepts in the future. In conclusion he read an excellent original poem entitled "The Drunkard." His address was listened to with marked attention and heartily applauded. Brief speeches were also made by Thomas Steele, Esq., and Mr. Charles Duff.

### A SERIOUS CHARGE.

**Alleged Tampering with Jurors—The Motion for a New Trial in the Case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper.**

The suit of Wm. Stitt vs. A. & F. W. Huidekoper, which was tried before Judge McKennan in the United States District Court week before last, has assumed a new phase. The case has been before court three times within the past two years. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, in the latter part of 1861, was employed to sell a large quantity of oil lands and claimed a large percentage for making a much better sale than was expected, and on being refused his claims commenced the suit. The first trial was partially over when the case was postponed, owing to the illness of Judge McCandless. At the second trial, about a year ago, the defendant obtained a verdict for $19,500, which was set aside by the Court on the ground of being excessive. The third trial came on, and resulted in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $9,000. The counsel for defendants on Monday moved for a new trial, and alleged as reasons for the motion that an attempt had been made to tamper with some of the jurors engaged in the case by Robert J. Stitt. In support of the reasons the depositions of Robert J. Linden, a Philadelphia detective, in the employ of the Messrs. Huidekoper was taken and read. He declared that he was employed by Robert J. Stitt in conversation with several of the jurors engaged in the case pending. He was present overheard them making suggestions, in presence of the jurors, as to the kind of a verdict they would give if they were in the jury box. He also observed these friends "treating" the jurors with money furnished by Stitt. He further deposed that he heard Stitt make the remark: "I don't want another trial before that Judge," meaning Judge McKennan, "he is too headed devil and don't know anything. He was the counsel lawyer the Huidekopers had.

The motion for a new trial will not be disposed of until the jury trials in the Circuit Court are concluded.

### THE LATE MYSTERY.

**The Man Who Was Found on Wylie Street Identified—He Was a Citizen of Birmingham and Worth $60,000.**

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember distinctly the circumstances of the finding a little over a week ago of a man at the foot of an embankment on Wylie street, so badly injured that he died soon after being removed to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. Nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified. After the inquest the body was buried in Uniondale Cemetery, and there it lay, with a few rough boards to cover it, for seven days, and is as familiar with every passer-by in history as to Wendell Phillips with Bunker Hill monument. Yesterday afternoon, identification. His effort last night went to show the state of mind of a fearful avenger, and the legality as a legalized institution. Possibly the earnest, eloquent oration may be lost sight of, made him a little over sanguine in his expectations, but it cannot be denied that his predictions were fearfully realized, and his logic fully agreed and sustained.

Mr. Lowry, to-night in the lecture room of the Second U. P. Church on Sixth street. He should be greeted by a crowded house. Mr. Lowry is a powerful speaker, eloquent and thunder-clothed.

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

**A Lady Leaves Her Home in Beaver County, on the 14th, for Allegheny City —Nothing Heard From Her Since.**

We find the following in the Beaver *Argus* of this week:

The wife of George Timby, of Nanport, left her husband and family of five small children, on the 14th inst., for Allegheny City, and have not since been ascertained. Her husband is very much distressed at her absence, and would be thankful for any information which might lead to her restoration. The first night she left she staid at a neighboring house; on the second night, she called on Rev. Mr. Locke, of this borough, who could not accommodate her with lodging. She then went to the house of Mr. Johnson, in Rochester; and on the following morning took the train for Allegheny City, and is there yet. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. Mrs. Timby is said to be under aberrations of the mind and has left home for that reason. Her husband is greatly concerned.

Mrs. Timby is thirty-four years of age, small in stature, and weighs not quite one hundred pounds. Has dark hair, dark eyes, a small neck, eyes hazel and full. When she left home she had on a dress of dark brown material, and wore a nubia on her head. Any person having any knowledge of Mrs. Timby will confer a favor by communicating the same at once to John H. Purvis, or George Timby, at Beaver, Pa.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.**

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the case of Joseph B. Jones, assignee of William Burns vs. the First National Bank of Connellsville. This was an issue in a replevin to recover $10,000. Burns had given a note for $10,000 to the bank, and when it became due a judgment was issued on it, and property belonging to him, located in Jefferson county, was sold to meet the judgment. Subsequently Burns went into bankruptcy, and the assignee brought the suit to recover the amount obtained by the bank for the property sold. The case is still on trial. Messrs. Shiras, Reed and Patterson appeared for the plaintiff, and Thos. S. Wilson, Esq., of Clarion, solicitor of the bank; H. D. Scoope, Esq., and S. A. & W. S. Purviance for the defendant.

**Thieves Discovered.**

Monday afternoon, as noticed yesterday, $355 was stolen from a shelf behind the counter in N. Whiting & Co.'s auction house on Wood street, during the temporary absence of the employees. Yesterday morning the police succeeded in arresting a boy named Coffey, who received a portion of the money. He was the officers in the employ of Whiting & Co.'s, and and John Leonard, and Mr. James Whan, a salesman in Whiting & Co.'s made information for larceny against them. Hughes took the money and the other defendants were with him, and stood watch outside. Coffey got $50 as his share, which has been recovered, secreted in the house of his parents on the hill. He is still in the lockup. Hughes is to be a witness against the other lads, who despite the vigilance of the police, contrived to make away with the money. Late this evening Hughes and Driscall have been arrested and are now in the lock-up. Mr. Whiting counted the money in the auction lot in the rear of the Vigilant Engine House on Third avenue. It is thought $50 or $60 hundred dollars of the money and each of the three remaining $50 each. He was told that he might get a warrant for the arrest of the thieves, and an officer remarked that he might go to the Penitentiary. Whiting may be indicted legally as a legalized institution. Possibly the earnest, eloquent oration may be lost sight of, made him a little over sanguine in his expectations, but it cannot be denied that his predictions were fearfully realized, and his logic fully agreed and sustained.

Mr. Lowry, to-night in the lecture room of the Second U. P. Church on Sixth street. He should be greeted by a crowded house. Mr. Lowry is a powerful speaker, eloquent and thunder-clothed.

### A NOVEL SCENE.

**Thanksgiving Day in the Penitentiary.**

This may seem rather paradoxical, but the national day of praise was actually observed within the walls of the Western Penitentiary. Never before in all of its history did the cold stones give back the echo of footsteps moving to a thanksgiving service. If His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania had been present he could at least have said there was a touch of humanity in the sight that gave his proclamation a peculiar meaning and force.

At nine o'clock A. M., under the direction of the Warden, E. S. Wright, and the deputy warden, H. S. McKean, the prisoners were marched by their overseers to their assigned seats in the chapel; which, by the way is said to be the most appropriate and beautiful structure of its kind in the country.

The services were of such a character as to lift of the dull monotony of prison labor and let a gleam of gladness into hearts made sad by sin and crime and prejudice. The Allegheny Quartette Club were kind enough to devote an hour to this end. By their songs, admirably selected and executed, they gave the occasion deep interest to the visitors as well as the prison officers and inmates. One of the songs, originally written by a convict in his cell-wall and recently set to music, was sung by Prof. Slack and touched every heart by its pathos. The opening prayer was made by the Prison chplr.

After the reading the Governor's proclamation, Rev. J. L. Milligan read a portion of the 103d Psalm, and addressed the audience, saying that the usual observance of days of thanksgiving is to God for His manifold mercies, was of very ancient origin. The Jewish nation, in the world's history, came up from every part of their land to the Sacred City, and joined in adoring Jehovah for benefits and mercies received at the year. That it was also a cherished custom of the early Puritans, and that it should and habits have left such a deep impression upon their adopted country. That there were reasons for thanksgiving in the prison, because God's goodness had kept off the messenger of death, as a pestilence was then raging in a population of more than four hundred—an unprecedented mark of Divine favor. The wise and humane legislation, the provisions for the extended spiritual, as well as other means of reformatic ., demanded gratitude, as they developed, under extraordinary circumstances that could cause the ear of Jesus against the pleadings of the penitent sinner.

Mr. T. H. Nevin, the President of the Board of Inspectors, who was present, made a few remarks in a kind, earnest and decided manner. He said he was not only gratified with the excellent and appropriate entertainment of the Quartette Club, but also with the appearance and deportment of the prisoners; that, although they must be governed strictly, they are and decided grasp, still such control was not incompatible with a frank, fair spirit of kindness; that the "Commutation Law" brought into their hands the key to their future, just as other measures they were on the *ascending* scale, and that with the prisoner now rested the fact whether they should go forward or backward. Thus far there is nothing to retract.

After prayer and the doxology, the prisoners were quietly returned to their cells to partake of a good Christmas dinner, with the substantial food. The day will be long remembered where the world's rush does not reach.

**A Soho Enterprise.**

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

You have frequently urged upon public attention the importance of providing our young people, and especially our young artisans, with the means for profitably spending their winter evenings. *Apropo* hereto let me have a few lines of your space for a modest little enterprise, about to be started in Soho. It has been started within two or three years at Soho. It owes its birth to the very clamor of the necessity that called for it, ringing, as it did, in the ears of a few earnest, Christian young men.

It began in the form of a Sabbath School, crowded full every Sabbath, so that it could be known in weekly through the windows, by crowds of people who could not get in to worship. Rev. S. C. Faris has pastoral charge of it, while in the Sabbath School department, in the primary class, Miss Lizzie Faris, assisted by the co-operation of such helpers as C. G. Miller, Esq., Wm. Holland, and a number of younger friends Messrs. D. J. Johns, D. W. Jones and Frank A. Barr. It is hardly worth while to say that Christian workers, all of them, are the workers. One young lady has collected seventy-five dollars, and has pledged herself for another, Miss Martha L. Jones, has made the no less important collection of forty pupils for this infant class. Of the manifold proof of the vitality of the effort other than is found in its success, I will not now enumerate. It is a pity for him that he was not at the late Thanksgiving day celebration on the premises, to see the way the young Sabbath School assembled by the hundred and seventy-five or two hundred, on the week preceding, "Tuesday night of life" was in abundant supply, in the shape of oysters, turkey and their analogues. A no regulation turkey that could get up and strut, but a turkey that not only *has done* a good deal, but *can* do whatever, in the way of a spirit it undertakes.

Now, it has occurred to Mr. Milligan that it would